



Peregrine

AssetCenter

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Physical Data Models



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# Preface

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## PREFACE

This guide presents diagrams that correspond to the physical data models in AssetCenter.

Each of these diagrams contains one or more tables used by the modules in AssetCenter.

## Tables

Each of the tables represented in this guide is identified by its SQL name.

Examples:

- The Portfolio items table uses the SQL name **amPortfolio**.
- The Assets table uses the SQL name **amAsset**.
- The Locations table uses the SQL name **amLocation**.
- The Departments and Employees table uses the SQL name **amEmplDept**.

The most important tables in each diagram are shown as the largest.

Examples:



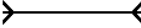
- The Assets table (**amAsset**) in the [Assets](#) diagram.
- The Cables table (**amCable**) in the [Cables and cable devices](#) diagram.

- The Taxes table (**amTax**) in the **Taxes** diagram.

## Links

There are three types of links between tables:

- 1-1 links.
- 1-n and n-1 links.
- n-n links.

Type of link	Graphical representation of link
1-1	
1-n (reverse link of of n-1)	
n-n	

Each of the links represented in this guide is identified by its SQL name.

Examples:


- The link going from the Portfolio items table (**amPortfolio**) to the Departments and Employees table (**amEmplDept**) has the SQL name **User**.
- The link going from the Departments and Employees table (**amEmplDept**) to the Portfolio items table (**amPortfolio**) has the SQL name **ItemsUsed**.

 **Note:**

The SQL name of a link assumes that one of the linked tables is the source table and the other is the destination table. Thus, the **User** link between the source table (**amPortfolio**) indicates that the link points to the user record of the destination table (**amEmplDept**). Its reverse link, though, is called **ItemsUsed**. This link points to the records of the assets used by a given user. In this case, the source table is that of departments and employees and the destination table is that of portfolio items.

In an effort not to overload our diagrams, reverse links are not represented. The choice of a link and its reverse link is arbitrary. If you want to find out what the SQL name of a reverse link is:

- 1 Launch AssetCenter Database Administrator.
- 2 Open your database description.
- 3 Select the table of your choice.

- 4 Click .
- 5 Select a link.
- 6 The SQL name of its reverse link is indicated in the **Reverse link** field.

## 1-1 links

This kind of link means that:

- One record in the source table is linked to one record in the destination table.

Example: The **Asset** link between the Computers table (**amComputer**) and the Assets table (**amAsset**) in the **Computers** diagram. This link indicates that only one computer record can be linked to only one asset record.

## 1-n and n-1 links

A 1-n link means that:

- One record from the source table can be linked to several records in the destination table.
- Several records in the destination table can be linked to one record in the source table.

Example: The **Rents** link between the Contracts table (**amContracts**) and the Contract rents (**amCntrRent**) table in the **Contracts** diagram. This link indicates that one contract record can be linked to several contract rent records.

A n-1 link means that:

- Several records in the source table can be linked to one record in the destination table.
- One record in the destination table can be linked to several records in the source table.

Example: The **Model** link between the Assets table (**amAsset**) and the Models table (**amModel**) in the **Models** diagram. This link indicates that several asset records can correspond to the same model record.

## n-n links

This type of link means that:

- Several records in the source table can be linked to several records in the destination table.

Example: The **FuncRights** link between the User profiles table (**amProfile**) and the Functional rights table (**amFuncRight**) in the [Access to the database](#) diagram. This link indicates that an asset record can be linked to several functional right records and that a functional right record can be linked to several user profile records.





# 1 | Portfolio

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## CHAPTER

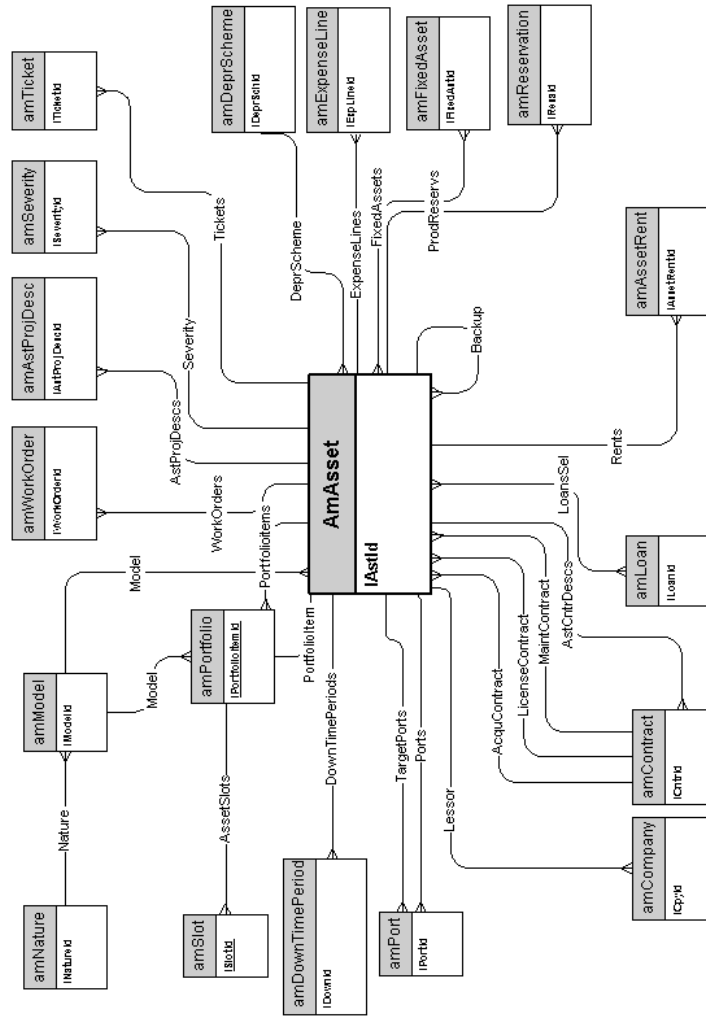
This chapter presents diagrams of the following physical data models:

- **Models**
- **Portfolio items**
- **Assets**
- **Assets linked to the procurement cycle**
- **Computers**
- **Telephones**
- **Ports and connections**

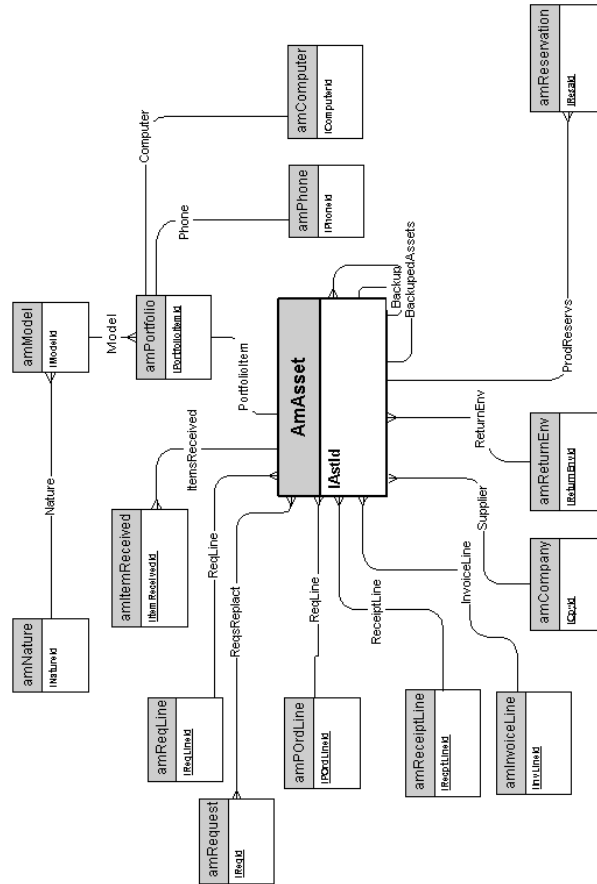




# Assets

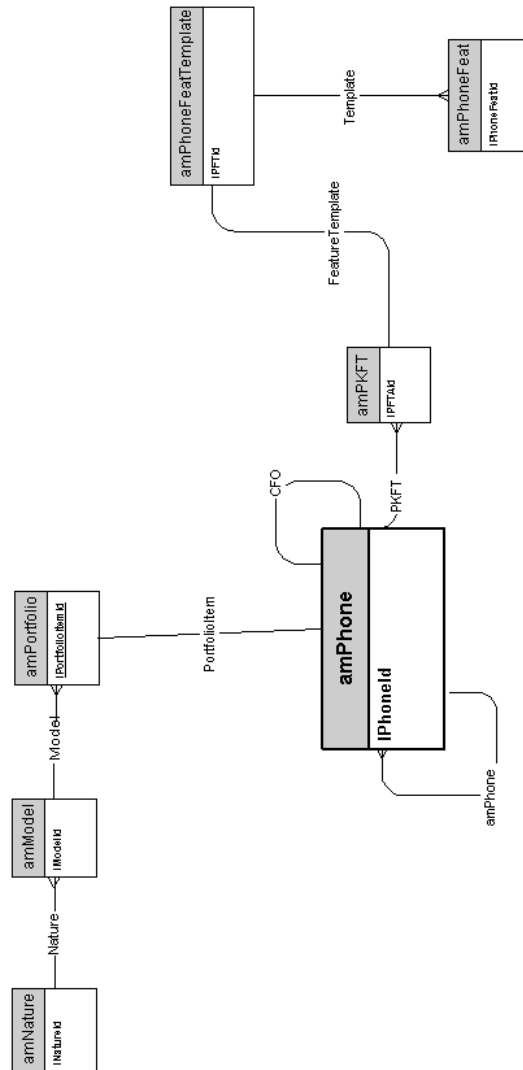


# Assets linked to the procurement cycle

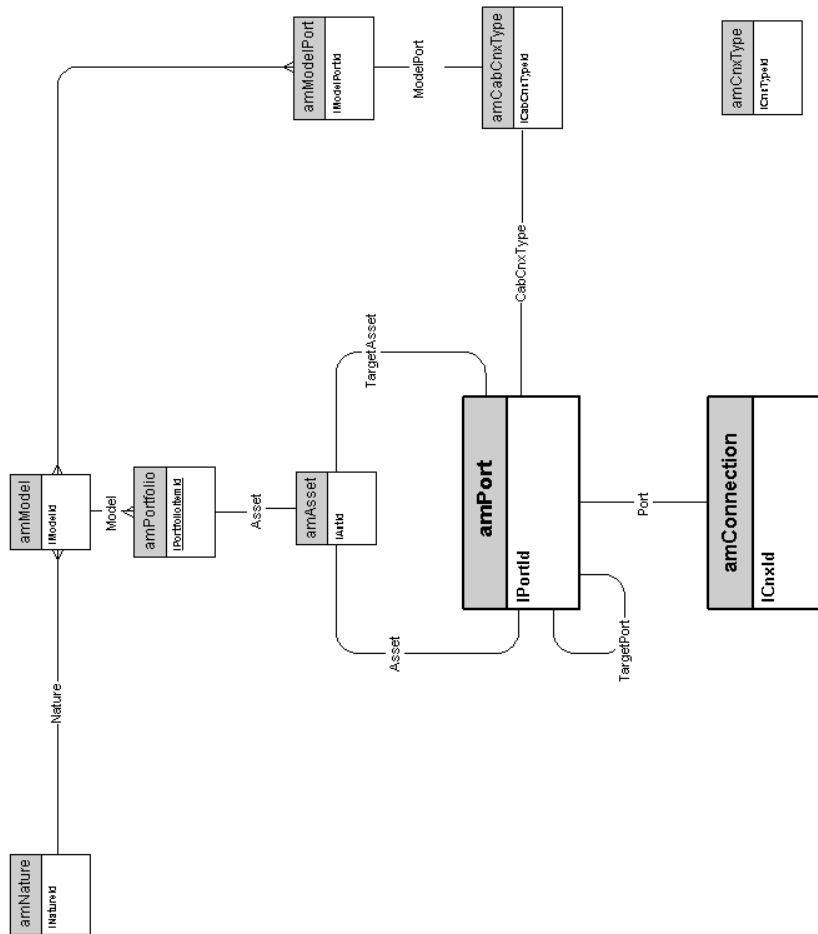




# Telephones



## Ports and connections





# 2 Procurement cycle

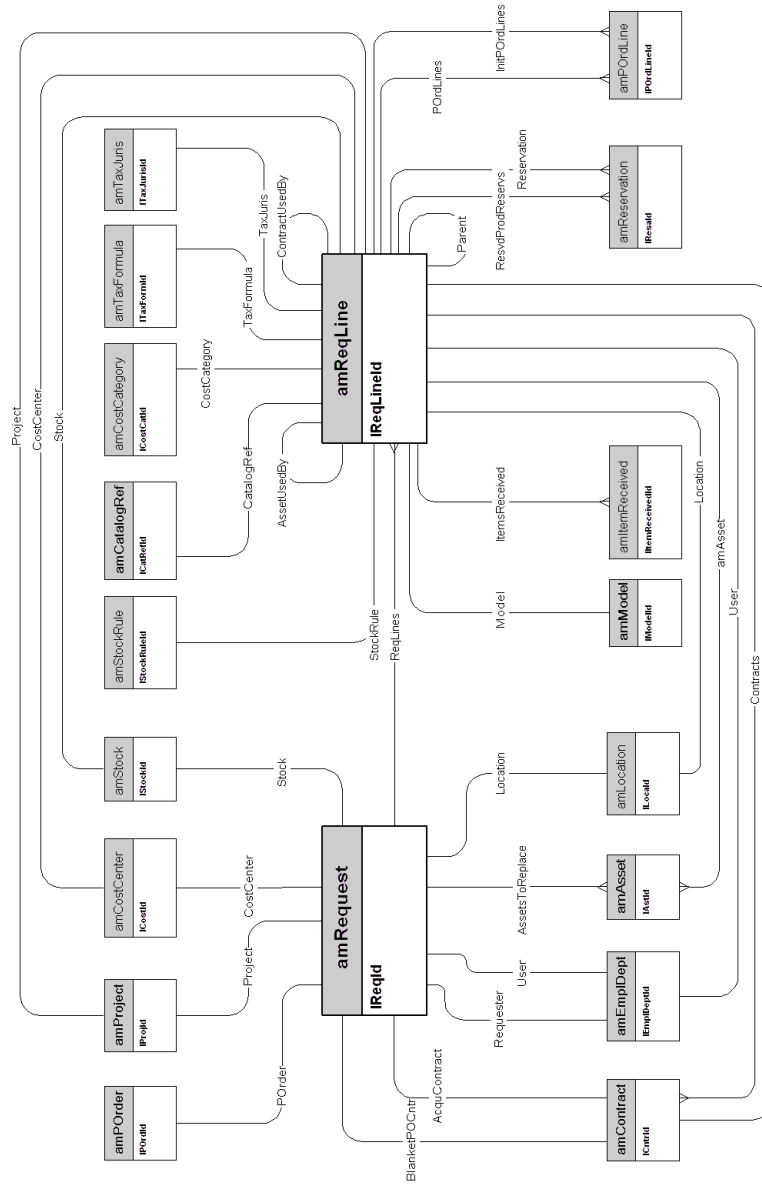
## CHAPTER

This chapter presents diagrams of the following physical data models:

- Procurement cycle
- Purchase requests
- Orders
- Receptions
- Invoices
- Assets to be returned

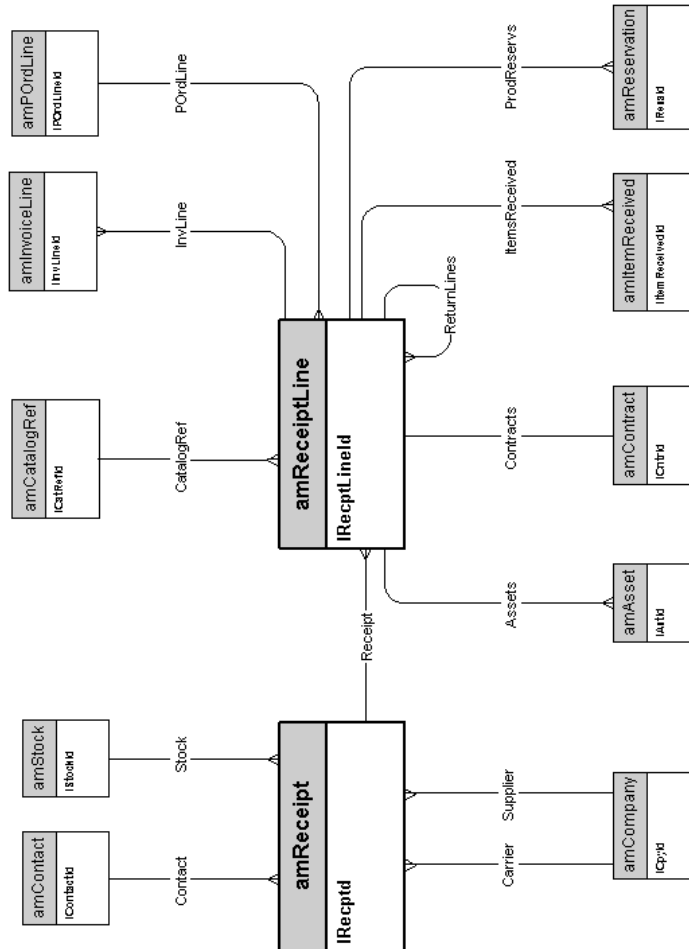


# Purchase requests

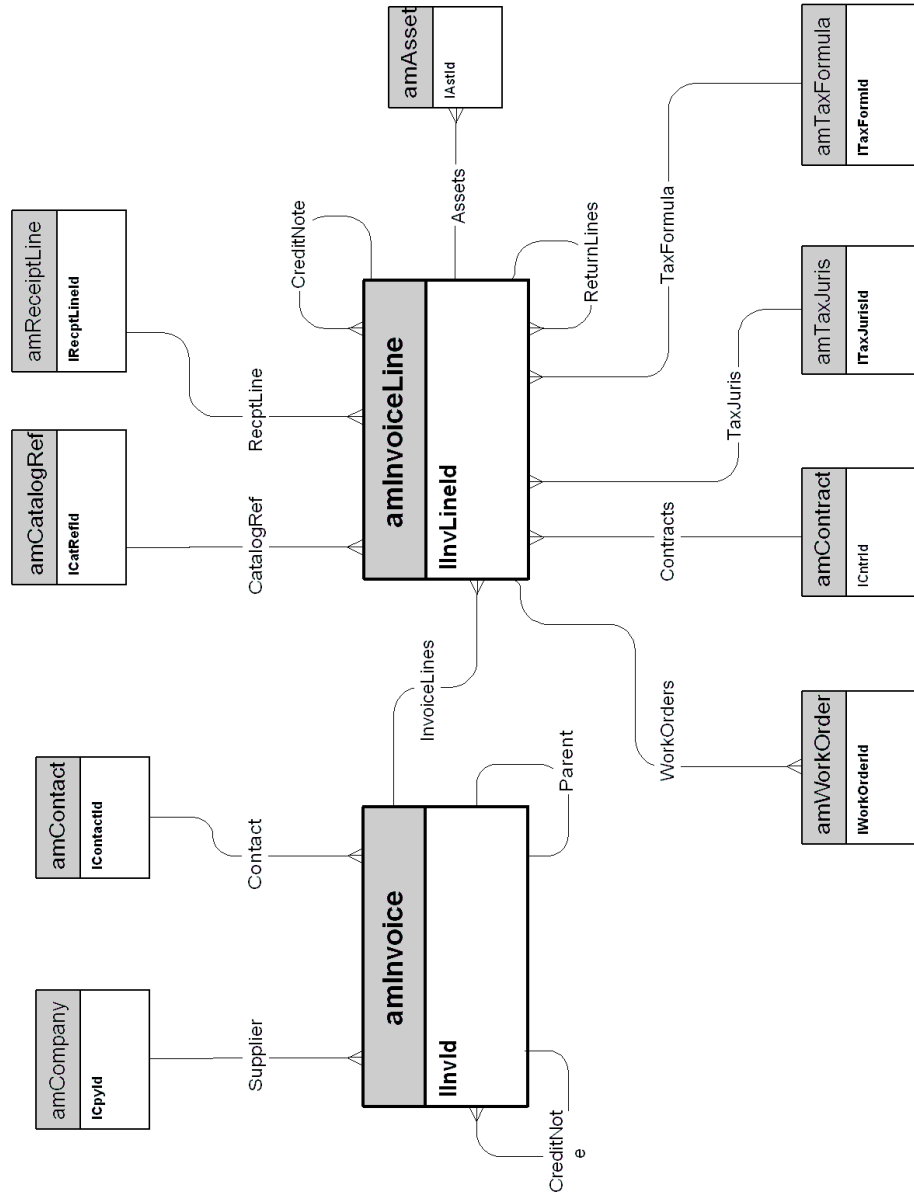




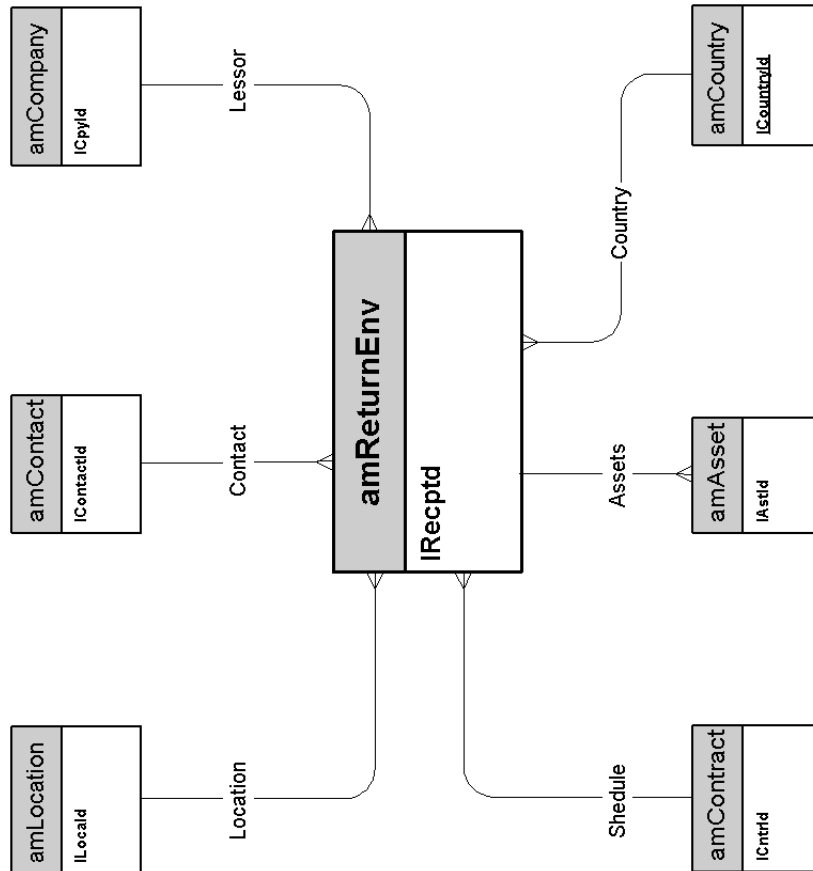
# Receptions



# Invoices



## Assets to be returned









# 3 | Contracts

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## CHAPTER

This chapter presents the diagram of the following physical data model:

- **Contracts**





# 4 | Financials

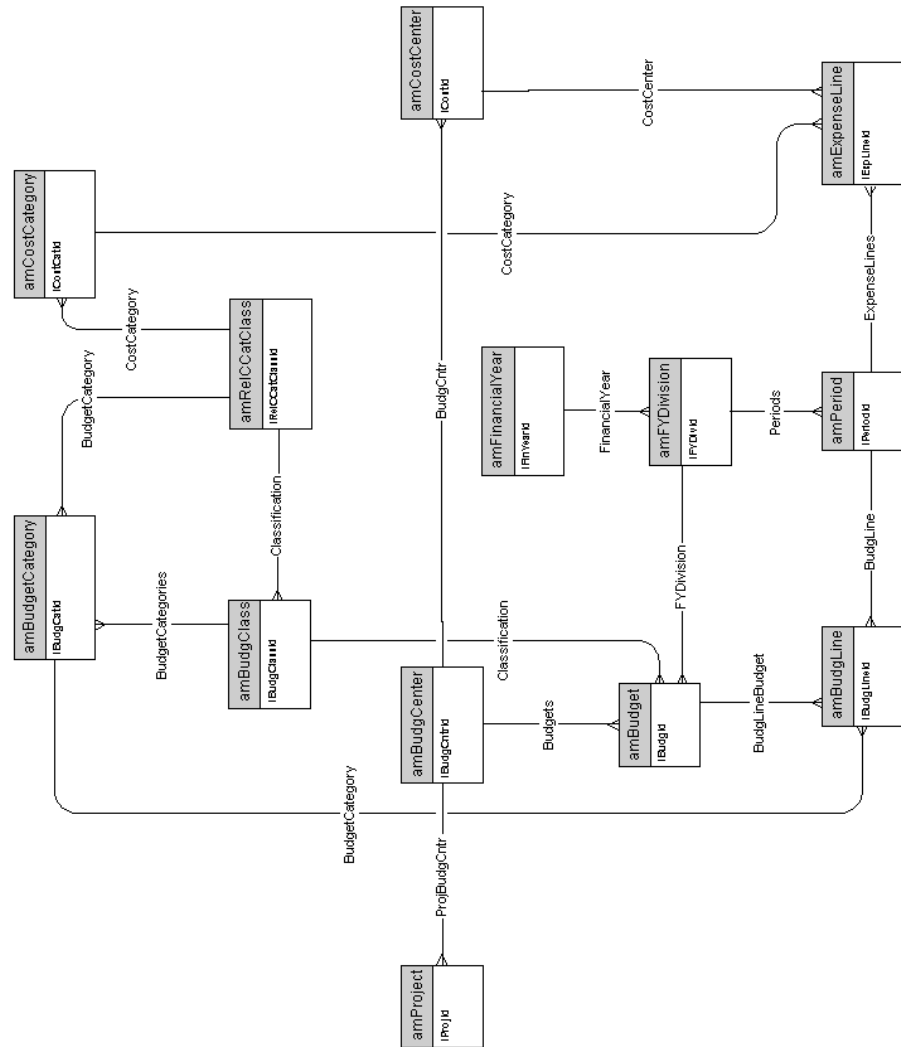
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## CHAPTER

This chapter presents diagrams of the following physical data models:

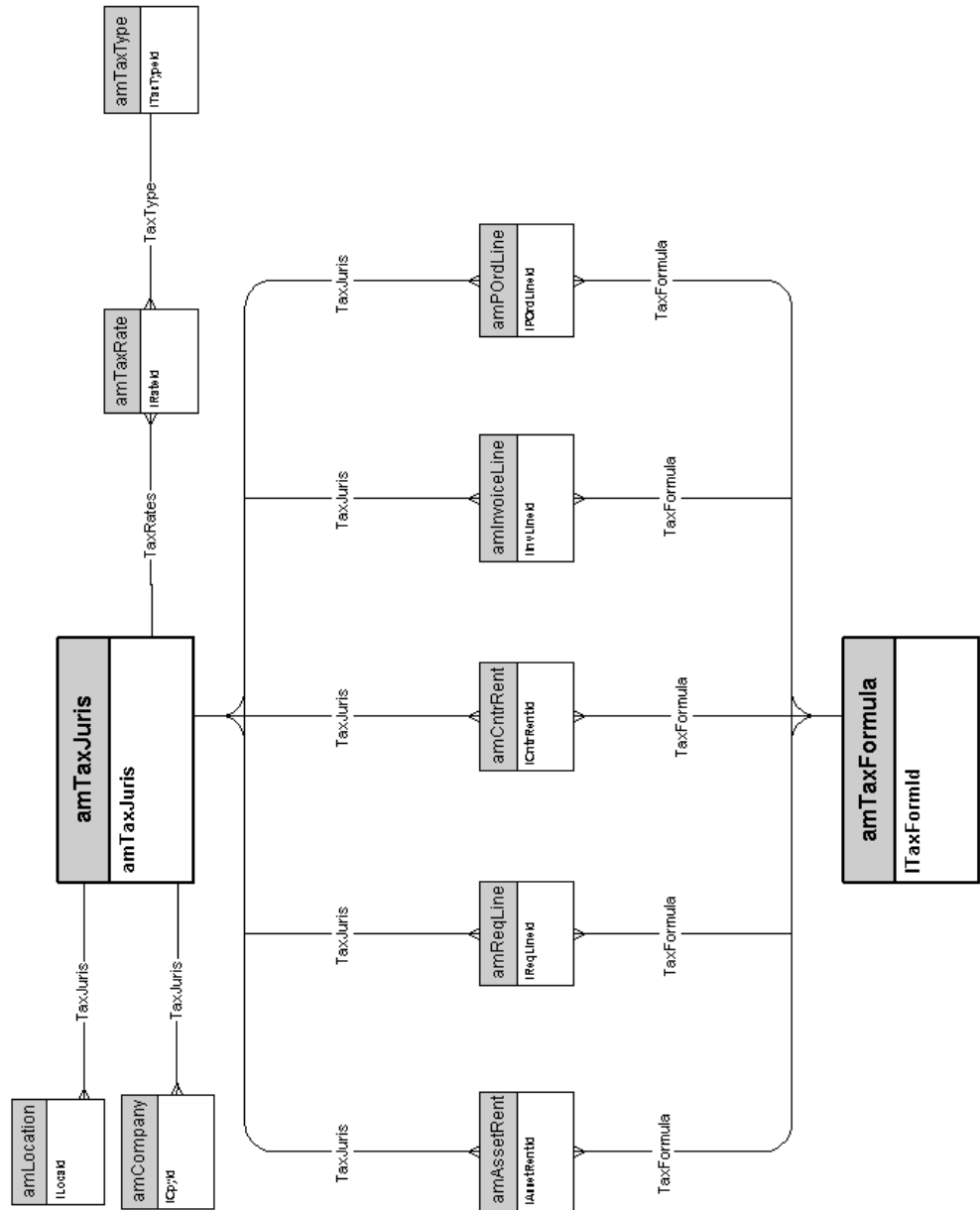
- **Budget and expenses**
- **Chargebacks**
- **Taxes**

## Budget and expenses





# Taxes



# 5 | Cable and Circuit

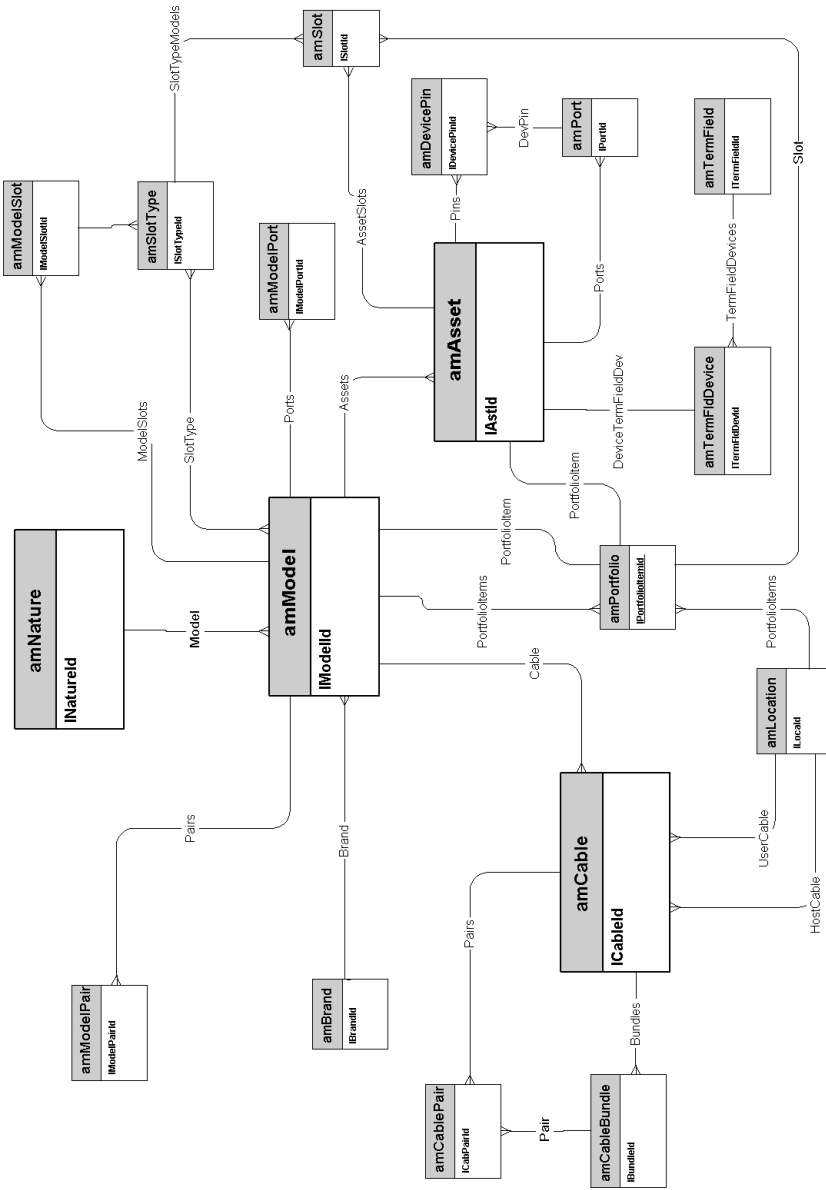
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## CHAPTER

This chapter presents diagrams of the following physical data models:

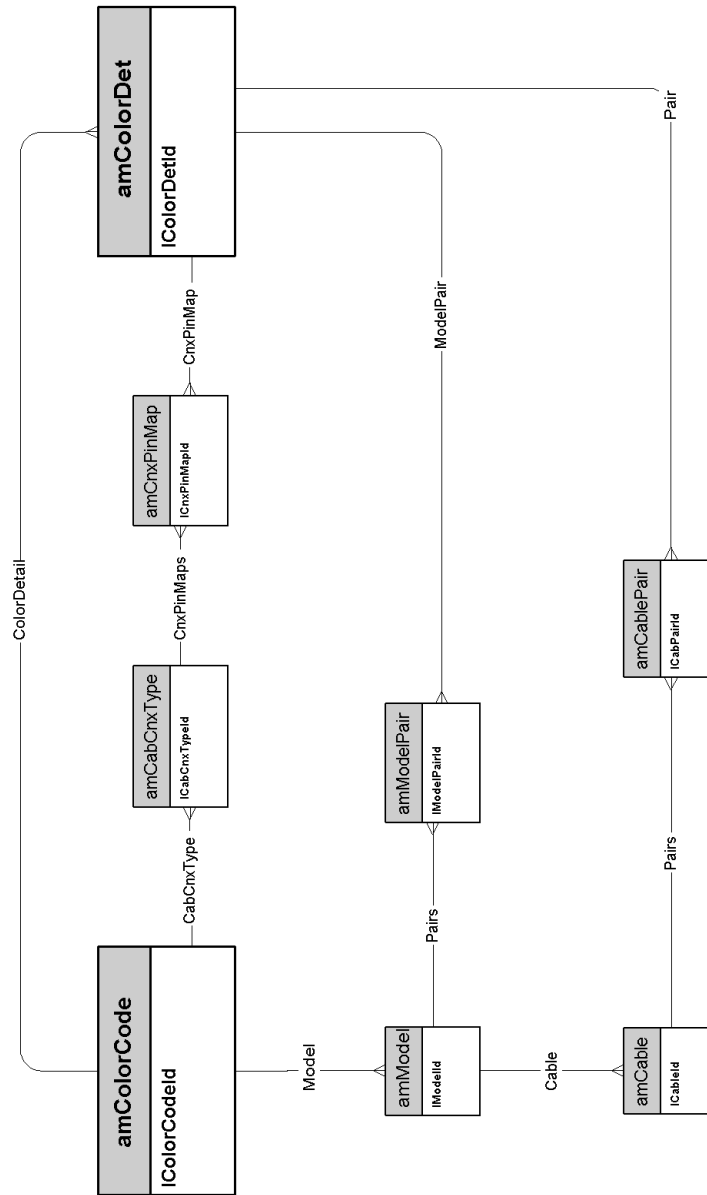
- Cables and cable devices
- Color codes
- Label rules
- Pair/conductor types
- Cable duties
- Slots
- Topologies
- Topology groups
- Termination-field configurations
- Cables and cable devices

# Cables and cable devices

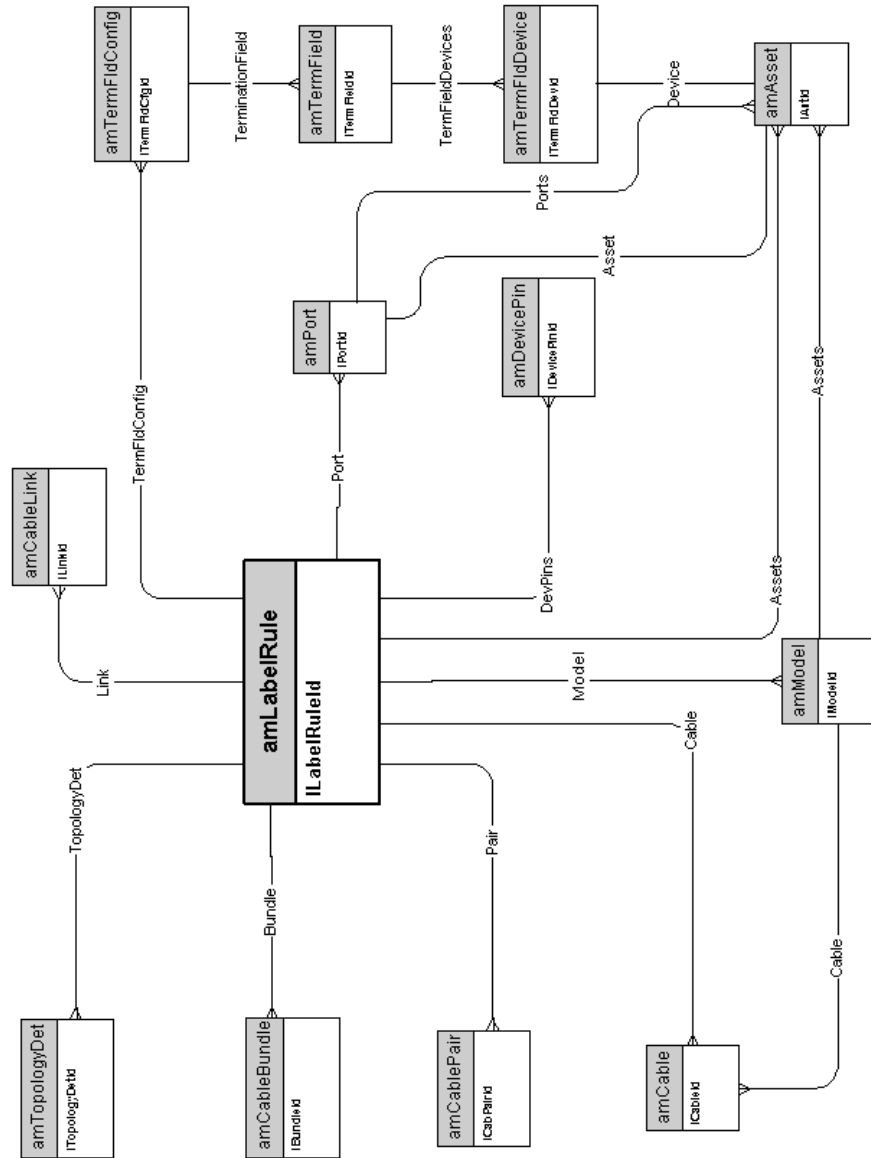




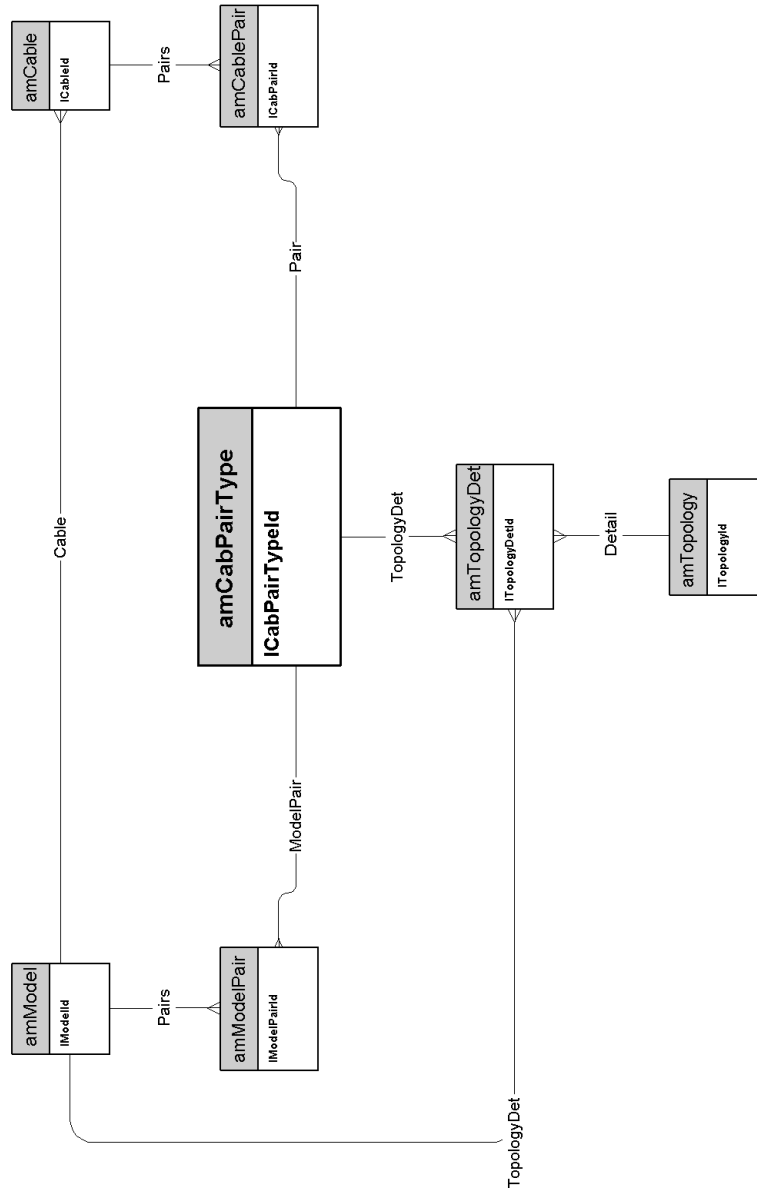
## Color codes



# Label rules

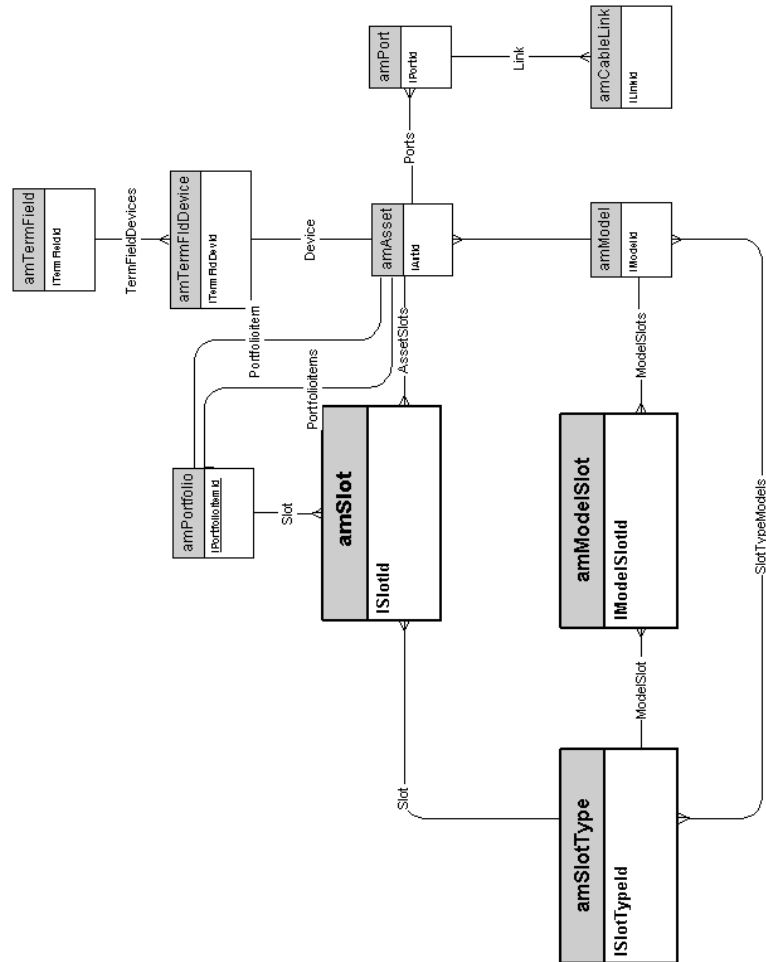


## Pair/conductor types



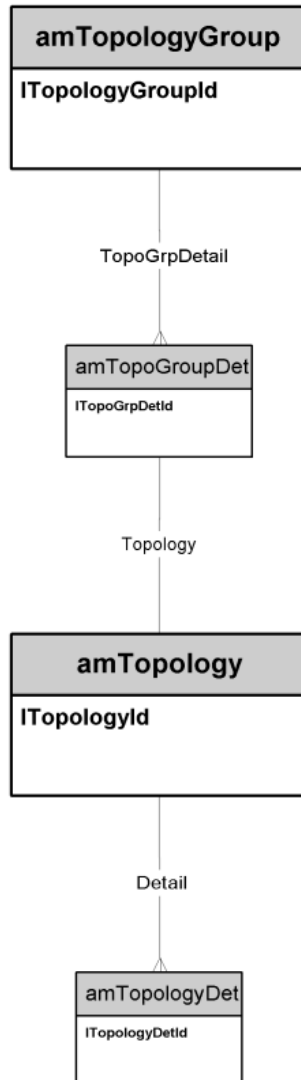


# Slots

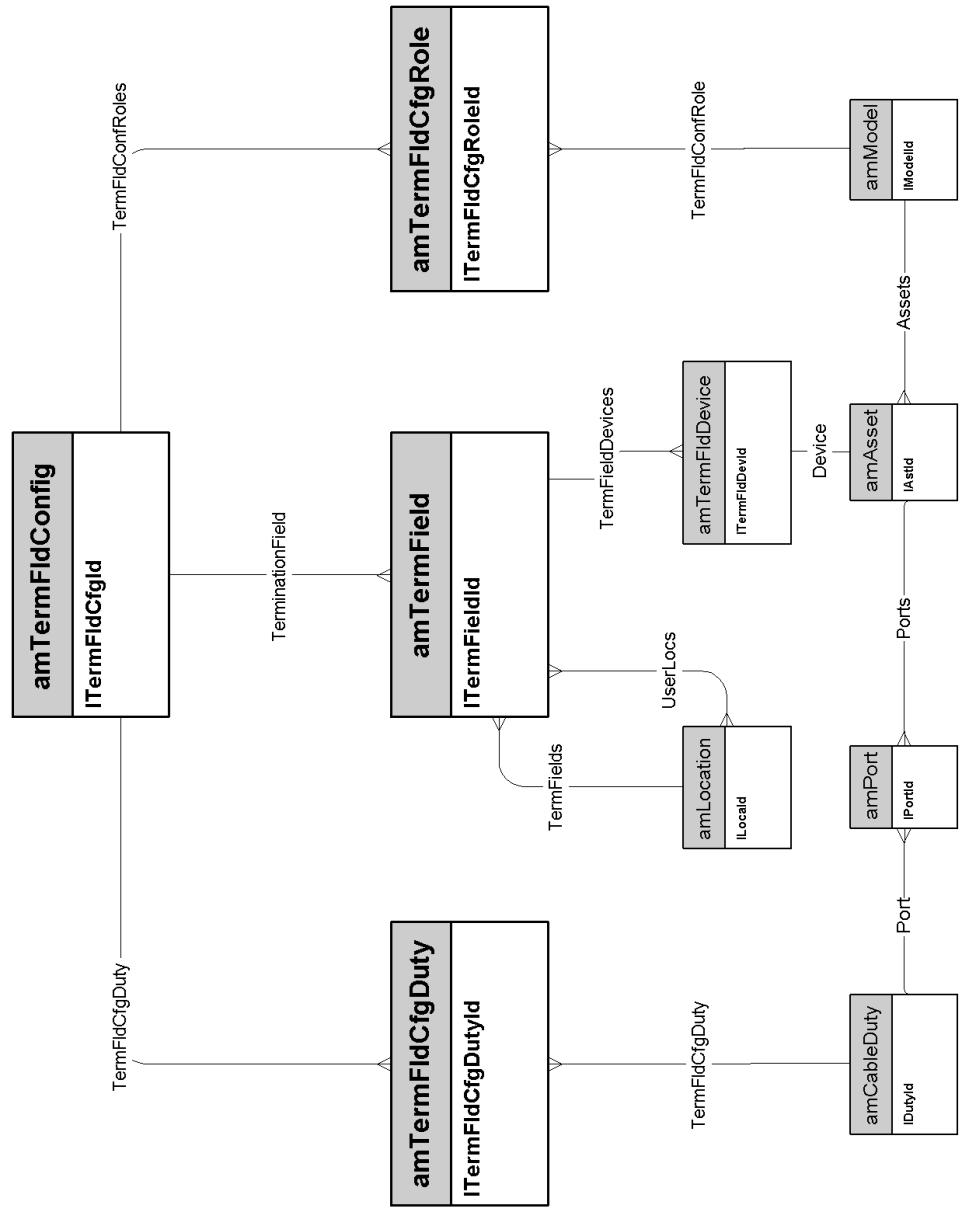




## Topology groups



## Termination-field configurations











# 6 Administration

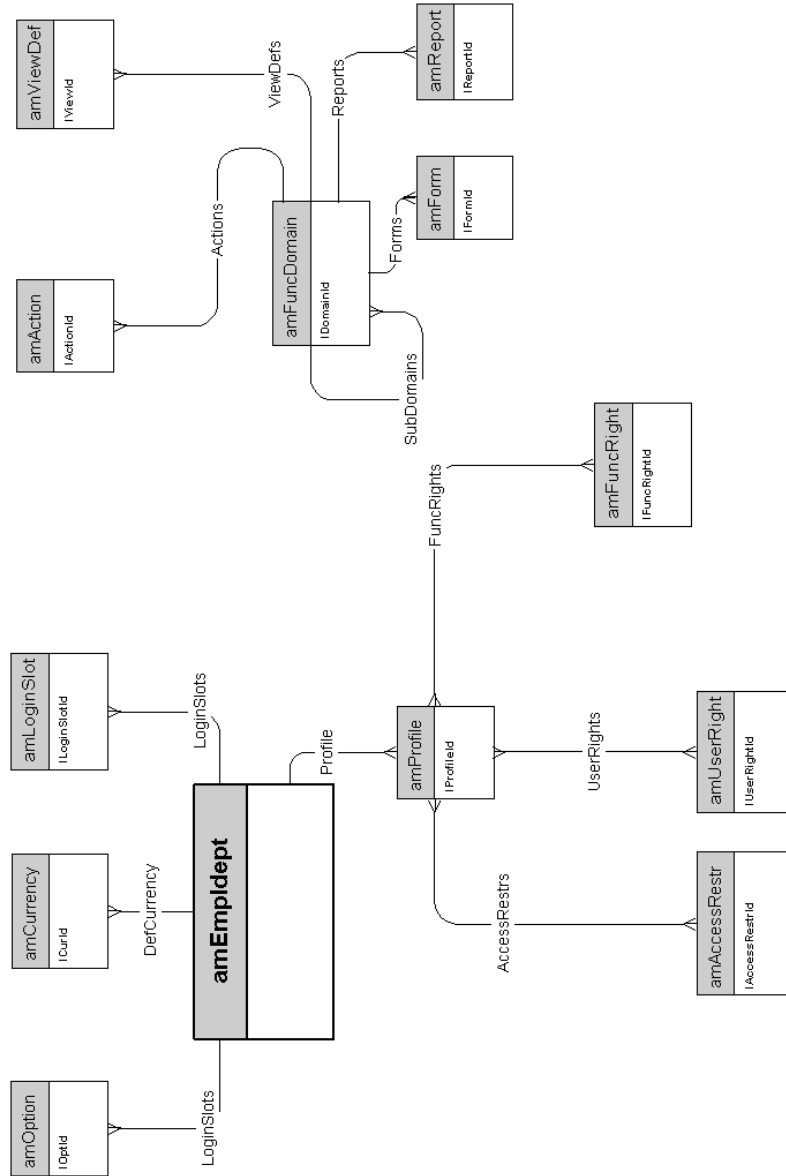
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## CHAPTER

This chapter presents the diagram of the following physical data model:

- **Access to the database**

## Access to the database







October 10, 2002